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MATRIC NOS: 18/ENC702/095

DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER ENGINEERING

COURSE CODE & TITLE: MATHS W4.

1. Evaluate $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = 2.5$, correct to 3 s.f given
 $y = (2x^2 + 3) / \ln 2x$

Solution.

Using Quotient Rule

$$\text{let } U = 2x^2 + 3, \quad V = \ln 2x$$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} = 4x \quad \frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{V \frac{dU}{dx} - U \frac{dV}{dx}}{V^2} = \frac{(\ln 2x)(4x) - (2x^2 + 3)(\frac{1}{x})}{(\ln 2x)^2}$$

$$\text{at } x = 2.5$$

$$\frac{\ln 2(2.5)(4 \times 2.5) - (2(2.5)^2 + 3)(\frac{1}{2.5})}{[\ln 2(2.5)]^2}$$

$$\frac{[1.609 \times 10] - [15.5 \times 0.4]}{2.5^2} = \frac{9.89}{2.590}$$

$$2.5^2 = 6.25$$

$$2.590$$

$$= 3.818$$

$$\approx 3.82 // \text{Answer}$$

2 Find the gradient of the curve $y = \frac{2x}{x^2-5}$ at the point $(2, -4)$

Solution:

$$\text{let } u = 2x, \quad v = x^2 - 5$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2, \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = 2x$$

$$\frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2} = \frac{(x^2-5)(2) - (2x)(2x)}{(x^2-5)^2}$$

$$y = \frac{-2x^2 - 10}{(x^2-5)^2}$$

\therefore at $(2, -4)$

$$\frac{-2(2)^2 - 10}{(2^2 - 5)^2} = \frac{-2(4) - 10}{(4 - 5)^2} = \frac{-8 - 10}{(-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-18}{-1} = -18$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -18$$

$$\frac{dy}{dy} = 0$$

\therefore the gradient of the curve = $(-18, 0)$

3. If $z = 2x^3 \ln y$. Find dz/dy

Solution

$$\ln = \ln(2x^3) + \ln(\ln y)$$
$$\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{1}{2x^3} \times 6x^2 + \frac{1}{\ln y} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dy} = \left[\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{y \ln y} \right]$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = z \left[\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{y \ln y} \right]$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = 2x^3 \ln y \left[\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{y \ln y} \right]$$

∴

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = 2x^3 \ln y \left[\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{y \ln y} \right] //$$

4 | Integrate $x(2x^2+1)^{1/2}$ with respect to x from (0 to 2)

Solution:

$$\int_0^2 x(2x^2+1)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{let } u = 2x^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4x \quad ; \quad dx = \frac{du}{4x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{u} \, du$$

$$\int u^{1/2} = \frac{2u^{3/2}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \left[\frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{u} \, du \right]$$

$$= \frac{u^{3/2}}{6}$$

$$u = 2x^2 + 1 \quad \therefore [2x^2 + 1]^{3/2}$$

$$\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x^2+1} = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^2 (2x^2+1)^{3/2}$$

$$= \frac{[2(2)^2+1]^{3/2}}{6} - \frac{[2(0)^2+1]^{3/2}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{[9]^{3/2}}{6} - \frac{[1]^{3/2}}{6} = 4.33$$